

PRICE SIXPENCE.

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FAIRFAX'S Saw Mills, wholesale and
retail timber yard and manufactory of mouldings, doors,
frames, partitions, windows, and Venetian
blinds supplied with Venetian blind and shutter stock,
English and American sash-wood, Featherboard, Lath
shingles, and zinc roofing, &c. &c. per 100 feet: hard
timber, Larch, Red and White Oak, Elm, Beech, &c. &c.
Cedar and Deal doors and sashes in stock, and made
to order. Victoria Wharf, Woolmelbome.

CHINA—IKEDALE and CO. have
opened their an assortment of remaining
goods, as must be seen to be appreciated. It consists of
Chinese and Japanese
clothes and wares,
capable to describe their beauty. Established 1810.

BRASS BEDSTEADS—the under-
world simply remain interesting purchases that they
could not have three thousand pounds worth of bedsteads,
to be imported direct from the makers in the
Lancaster are in a position to purchase, as well. They have
the most extensive and complete assortment of iron
and similar wares not puffing papers, in
the whole of the Kingdom, and they secure the
best of the materials, and have the advantage
on view, compiling every useful description, and
the most extensive and complete assortment of iron
and similar wares, and they have yet
to be seen. Established 1810.

SILVERING—ROOM ORNAMENTS—
IKEDALE and CO. have now on view at their
magnificent selection from the first houses in Paris. Estab-

EST and GENTS Writing Desks and Dress-
cases. In rosewood, mahogany and white.

WATER LAMPS.—The undersigned are desirous of calling especial attention to a parcel of these lamps for sale just opened. They are aware and have taken care to make sure that these lamps are really good and that no improvements the old fashions have been quite equal to.

W. H. HILL, Jun., and SON, have now opened a
to the attention of the community. The pres-
to, they are superior to all other lamps for reading or
by and are not in the least injurious to the eyes.
to \$1.00 C^d, from merchants and general housekeepers,
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ruger, Matine, and Door Mate, FOR SALE, at low
 JOHN HILL, Jan, and SON'S, 49, King-street.
 BEDSTEADS, of different sizes and patterns,
 to be had in any quantity, at JOHN HILL, in the town,
 at HILL, Jun, and SON'S, 49, King-street.
 CHOICE Selection of Oil Paintings and Engra-
 vings, FOR SALE, at JOHN HILL, Jan, and SON'S, 49,
 King-street.
 COACH VANS FOR HIRE; can be had at a
 moderate price, JOHN HILL, Jun., and SON'S, 49, King-
 street.
 BEDSTEADS.—The best and cheapest in
 use, at JOHN HILL, Jan, and SON'S, 49, King-street.
 To be had in any quantity, at JOHN HILL, Jun,
 and SON'S, 49, King-street.
 COACHES ON HIRE, for Dinner Parties, Balls, &c.,
 to be had in any quantity, at JOHN HILL, Jun,
 and SON'S, 49, King-street.

SMALL INVOICE of Children's Carriages and
Perambulators, to be sold cheap, at JOHN HILL, Junr,
54, 46, King-street.

PERLEY, DEAN, and CO., have constantly on
hand, at their Stores, 15, Essex-street,

Cotton goods	
Silk ditto	
Woolen ditto	
Worsted ditto	
Hosiery ditto	
Military	
Small wares	
Hosiery &c. gloves	
Made-up clothing	
Blankets	
Flannels	
Brown hats and bonnets	
Boots and shoes	
Bathhouseware	
Brilliant ware	

Saddlery
Ironmongery
Cultery
Perfumery
Office's stock
Wines
Spirits
Ale and porter
Soap
Salt
Dresses
Sugar
Biscuits, cigars, and caviars
Vanilla ditto

the Victoria, Koh-i-noor, and Paxon patterns. A set of
150 varieties forms an elegant wedding present. L&USIE
EDWARDS.

ACCU. — For SALE by CRAWLEY and
HIZEN, 289, George-street
Barrett
Kegle
Robillard
Kerr
C.H.S.
Wellington
J & A L
And other brands.

A N G O M S L A T E S .

24 x 12
22 x 12
16 x 10
14 x 8

ding, ex African, Circular Quay, FOR SALE at a low

KINNY WINES.—The undersigned have for SALE at their stores a few barrels of Eardley's superior first and second class pale cherries, in hogsheads, and crates. Especially selected for the market, and very early ripened so as to afford a choice of fruit to close the shipments. GEORGE A. LLOYD AND CO., Importers, 214, Greenwich-st., N.Y.

HUMAN GUANO FOR SALE. Apply to RAWLINSON AND SUTCLIFF.

SAPARILLA.—The original Dr. Townsend's saparilla may be had wholesale of the undersigned, also retail of most chemists throughout the colony of New South Wales, and CO., Macquarie-street.

THE NO. 3 Burton Ale for SALE. THACKER AND CO., George-street.

MILNITZ'S PATENT SHEATHING METAL.—In sheets, 18, 20, 22, and 24 oz. about 4 tons for SALE, by

SALE, the Berth Fixings and Surplus Stores of the ship BIZ. lying at Moore's Wharf, apply to Captain CRICK, on board; or to BRIDGLEY, DEAN, and Co., Street.

REDWOOD! Hardwood!!! Hardwood!!!—To Builders, Contractors, and others.—The undersigned is supply order for hardwood timber (without reference to price) for the largest description of buildings, either seen or heard of. The quantity of timber and the quality of the cut; let us, please, be. Orders received for any description of timber, and the supply made at the lowest price and in the shortest time.

J. BISHOP, timber merchant, Market Wharf.

BEST Hangar Slates, Dead Batens, cheap. GOODLET and CO., 22, Krake-street.

FERT Flushing, Clear Pine, and Lining, very cheap. GOODLET and CO., 22, Krake-street.

CASKS PLASTER and Roman Cement, very cheap. **GODDLE** and CO., *Esplanade-street.*

1000 LATHS and Pickets, 4, 5, and 3 feet, cheap. **GODDLE** and CO., *Esplanade-street.*

DOORS and Glazed Windows, hard wood julist, &c., cheap. **GODDLE** and CO., *Esplanade-street.*

TESTS, Slates, best Bangor Slates, remarkably cheap. GODDLE and CO., 22, *Esplanade-street.*

ANGLES and Battens of superior quality for *Roofs, &c.* **J. C. and G. DIBBS, 177, George-street.**

POSTS, Quartering, Laths, Posts and Rails.—
C. and G. DIBBS, 177, George-street.

W LANDING ex James Booth and other late arrivals.

Importations in half barrels each, 12 jars each.

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EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE.

[FROM OUR CITY CORRESPONDENT.]

Monday, October 22.
The news I have to communicate to-day is of a melancholy character, for I have to announce the decease of the Right Honorable Sir William Molesworth, her Majesty's Secretary of State for the Colonies, and faithful friend to Australian interests. The funeral took place this day, about noon, or a little after. In his demise Australia has lost one who would, there were it not for his infirmities, have administered to her wants with a liberal and friendly feeling. Sir William was an eccentric man, of great ability, and England could have well spared some other son.

The allied fleets off Odessa had spared the town a bombardment, on the representation of the Foreign Consular agents, who had represented to the commanders the injury it would do to neutral and friendly property.

At the same time that Kinburn was attacked, 30,000 men were landed on the Peninsula of Tendra, a long spit of land a little west of Perekop.

There is some talk of differences between the English and American governments, with reference to Cuba, and our West India fleet has been reinforced. I am informed that Spain will join the Western Alliance, and that she is to have a subsidy of £50,000,000, and to supply 25,000 men; also, that England is to maintain Spanish rule in Cuba, and a general revision of our currency.

A monster meeting was held in Hyde Park yesterday, by the labouring classes, on the subject of the high price of bread. The meeting was formed by the organization of some plan of procedure to be brought before the masses next Sunday.

Money has been tight to-day. Consols close at 57½ to 58.

The Walter Hood, from Sydney, is reported to-day, and the Marco Polo, and Mermad, from Melbourne, on Saturday.

Thursday, October 25.
The monetary crisis, which has been previously referred, has somewhat subsided. The London advance on the rates of discount having apparently checked the demands upon the Bank to an extent sufficient to meet the pressure. Nevertheless, matters have not been entirely settled, and there is no knowing how things will yet turn. The subject has puzzled many, and has not yet been sufficiently unravelled. There is no reason to believe that Russia is a prime mover in this. She has, by her attitude, certainly caused some uneasiness, and the war less popular; nay, it may be said unpopular. The fact is, that the high price of provisions and all the necessities of life, are, with the approach of winter, raising the price of bread, and the poorer classes, whilst the great stop placed on the trade by the onerous rates of discount, make the merchant and the manufacturer, the shipowner, and every one else in business, no less desirous of a return of peace. The heavy taxation, the sent and to come, is attracting more notice, and altogether there is a feeling becoming everywhere apparent, opposed to the war, or rather disposed for peace, if it can be obtained on honourable grounds.

The Bank Directors did not to-day make any change in their rate of discount, but it may be mentioned as evidence of the extreme tightness of the market, that a Government bill, for one of £100,000, has been discounted by the Bank, for one of the first London houses, at the enormous rate of 101 per cent, thus taking off no less than £40,000!

Letters from St. Petersburg mention that the success of the allies at Kinburn, and Oczkoff, had produced a panic feeling amongst all classes, but the Government had resolved to prosecute the war, and had ordered fresh levies of troops. The total number embodied in the course of the present year, would be nearly 380,000 men, exclusive of Cossacks.

The allied fleets are threatening to ascend the Dnieper and the Bug. The Russians in the Crimea are in a critical and perilous, and it is reported to Berlin, that Prince Gortschakoff has represented to the Emperor Alexander, the danger of his position, and has asked for instructions as to whether he shall risk a decisive battle, or evacuate the Crimea. The Emperor has sent General Benndorff and Hakenburg, to the Crimea, to make a personal inspection, and upon their report future movements depend.

The spoil taken by the Allies at Sebastopol is immense. There is no news from the Baltic.

The decease of Sir William Molesworth has been a subject of general comment by the London press, and the *Times*, in a review of his career, styles him very justly the Great Colonial Reformer of the Age, and beautifully observes that the best monument to his memory would be the collection and publication of his Parliamentary speeches, and that the best epitaph that could be put on his tombstone would be the title of "The Liberator and Regenerator of the Colonial Empire of Great Britain."

It is said that Mr. Lowe will succeed to the office of Secretary of State for the Colonies.

General Simpson, the Commander-in-Chief of the English army in the Crimea, has resigned his command on account of ill health, and his resignation has been accepted. His successor, it is understood, will be Lieutenant-General Sir William Girdlestone.

The death of Sir William Molesworth renders vacant the representation of the Borough of Southwark. Sir Charles Napier and Mr. George Sowerby have started for the vacant seat. It is expected that "Charlie" will be elected. The political sentiments of the candidates are alike.

The *Times* has an editorial leader to-day, showing the threatening aspect of affairs in North America. From the anticipation of certain practical expectations now being fixed out in several American ports to attack Cuba and the North American colonies. It apprehends a collision with the United States, and would specially draw your attention to the same. It does not overrate the aggressiveness of the subject, and which, it may be here mentioned, appears to have been incidentally referred to in an article on the critical aspect of affairs, which appeared in the *Sydney Morning Herald* of Monday last, which, with several others of late on the same subject, have been the object of great public interest, the matters treated of being of general interest.

There are now four candidates in the field for the borough of Southwark, namely, Scott, Napier, Conyngham, and Alderman Kennedy. The struggle will be between the first two.

There has been great talk recently about a coalition between Gladstone, Bright, and Disraeli. The authors of which have been affirmed, and again denied, and again affirmed. Some change is not improbable. The Peace party will assuredly make great efforts to acquire strength before the meeting of Parliament in December next.

Saturday, October 27.
There has been a severe gale here for the last two days, and the mails have, in consequence, failed. The intelligence from abroad is scanty, and appears to the effect, that the Russian Ambassador at Vienna is in active communication with Count Buol and the Emperor of Austria. Prince Gortschakoff is said to have resolved upon giving battle to the Allies, but the source from whence this news is derived is of a doubtful kind. The Russians and the Western Powers are, however, nearing each other fast, and it must be either a general engagement or a retreat. A capitulation is out of the question. A large number of the allied squadron with some gunboats have entered the Dnieper, and the present gathering appears likely to be composed of the idle and vicious.

A severe gale has been experienced all round the coast, but the damage done has been principally confined to the coasting trade.

The bank returns for last week, issued to-day, are favourable as showing an increase, though small, in the stock of bullion.

A new Bank Loan is talked of as soon as Parliament meets, which will not be in December next as reported.

Monday, November 5th.
Despatches will be forwarded to-day by the Ocean Mail to the Governors of all the Australian Colonies. Chief of the news received to-day from Paris and the Crimea confirm the news above expressed, that the campaign in the Crimea is over for the season, and that the troops will at once go into winter quarters. The Allies have been unable to perceive any reasonable prospect of success in making a general attack. It is understood that the Allies have given up the intention of making any such attempt. The 40,000 troops which had marched from Eupatoria to the southward had returned, and the Allied fleets which had entered

the mouths of the Bug and Dnieper had returned to Kinburn, and afterwards put to sea. It is uncertain if they will attempt anything against either Kerson or Nicolaeff.

There has been only one more failure of a small affair. There was, as expected, a senseless gathering in Hyde Park yesterday—assumed, it would appear, for the sole purpose of vicious amusement.

LATEST NEWS OF THE WAR.

The following particulars we copy from a second edition of the *Morning Chronicle*, published at 12-30 p.m., on Monday, the 5th of November:

THE BALTIC FLEET.

Hamburg, Sunday, 4th November.
Seven English ships of the line—the *Cressy*, *Edinburgh*, *Royal George*, *Ajax*, *Nile*, *Blenheim*, and *Hogue*—are now in Kiel Harbour on their return from the Baltic.

General Canrobert, it is said, is to visit Copenhagen on his return from Sweden.

His mission has been more important than the getting permission for some of the fleet to winter in Swedish ports.

That power is already possessed by the Allies, according to the Swedish declaration issued at the commencement of the war.

THE REMOURED NEGOTIATIONS.

Berlin, Sunday, November 4.
The *Prussian Correspondence* (semi-official journal) denies the statement in the *Austrian Gazette*, that Count Coloredo was the bearer to Paris of Russian propositions concerted between that Government and the Prussian.

The *Correspondence* says:—"We do not know what information Count Coloredo may have taken to Paris. But as to the part attributed to Prussia in the affair, we are in a position to affirm, in the most positive terms, that the communications asserted to have taken place between the two Governments mentioned are destitute of all foundation."

A denial has also been put forward by Austria, that she intends to bring either the Eastern question, or that of a Reform of the Federal Constitution before the Frankfurt Diet.

As regards the latter, Austria is prepared to take the question up at the wish of her confederates, but not to assume the initiative.

THE TURKS AND RUSSIANS IN ASIA.

Berlin, Sunday Night, 4th November.
Advices by way of Vienna and Trieste state that Vassif Pacha, the Turkish Commander at Kars, had reported on the 1st October that he could not hold out more than three weeks, without reinforcements of men, food, and ammunition.

On being satisfied that Omar Pacha had arrived in Asia, Schamyl sent two chiefs to his headquarters, to assure him that he might rely on his co-operation.

It was reported that Prince Bebutoff had arrived in the Russian camp with 14,000 fresh troops, and that they were preparing for another attack on Kars.

Madrid, Saturday, 3rd November.
M. Brull, the Finance Minister, succeeded to-day in the Cortes in carrying a proposition against the negotiations relative to the floating debt.

The committee on the tariff has declared for the free export of cork and tan.

"The Emperor, to show his esteem of the glorious part taken by General Bosquet in the great events of the war in the Crimea, has sent Captain Morand, Officer d'Ordonnance, to meet the General at Marseilles and present him with the military medal."

From the *Second Edition of the Times*, 5th November.
THE EAST.
We have received the following telegraphic despatch from our correspondent at Marseilles:—

"Marseilles, Monday Morning.
"The *Sinai*, which was expected on Saturday, has arrived. He dates are the Crimea, 23rd of October; Constantinople, 25th. She brings 400 invalids. Her despatches will leave at 9 a.m. The Byzantine, steamer, has left with troops for the Crimea."

From the *Post-Andri Gazette*, 23rd of October.
The Russian army having been encouraged by the arrival of fresh reinforcements, does not think of quitting the Crimea. General Melnikoff has arrived at Simpheropol from the northern forts. He is to superintend the works in progress for fortifying that place, which, it appears, is to form the pivot of all the operations of General Gortschakoff in the Crimea.

On the 18th General Gortschakoff reviewed all the cavalry and infantry at Simpheropol. Among them were the grenadiers of the Guard, recently arrived. The general has received an intimation that the Emperor and the Grand Duke have renounced their intention of visiting the Crimea. The Grand Duke Constantine felt averse to quit the threatened coasts of the Liman, and prevailed on the Emperor to remain at Nicolaeff. It is, in fact, more important that the Emperor and the Grand Duke should remain there, that the small steamers and the gunboats of the Allies have appeared in the Bug, only a few miles from Nicolaeff. General Churloff has taken the command of the troops concentrated at Perekop, and in the Upper Crimea. General Luders has distributed his forces, amounting to about 50,000 men, between Nicolaeff and Alekchik, and is in direct communication with the troops at Perekop.

The main force of the Russian army is still encamped on the heights of the Belbek. At the source of the stream is General Liprandi, forming the left wing, whilst General Wrangel, commanding the right, is in the upper valley of the Baidar. Eupatoria seems destined to form the pivot of important operations. On the 20th the superior order of administration at Constantinople received orders immediately to prepare stores and provisions for Eupatoria, and especially forage for 18,000 horses. Up to the 20th, from 12,000 to 20,000 fresh troops had been sent to Kinburn, and the greater part of them have not landed, and are still on board ship. On the same date the reserve camp at Maslak contained 14,000 French troops. The Turkish garrison at Shumla, which received considerable reinforcements, has for several weeks been constantly despatching detachments to Varna, where they are embarked for Asia. It is here that the young soldiers are drilled before being sent to the army. The garrison proper of the town only comprises men necessary for guarding and constructing the new fortifications recently commenced. It was said that French troops were to come to Shumla, but as yet no preparations have been made to receive them. A part of the Russian prisoners here have entered into the Cossack regiment.

A letter from Warsaw, of the 27th ultimo, in the *Augsburg Gazette*, says:—"It is certain that some Russian troops have quitted the Crimea, for example, the first brigade of the 14th division of infantry of the reserve, which formed part of

We had thought at first of taking possession of the last three, thinking to destroy some Government establishments there; but positive information having been brought to us that the numerous vessels they contained the year before had been sent away into the Dvina previous to our arrival, and that this attack could have no result beyond the destruction of a few private houses, and the ruin of numerous families, we gave up that expedition. The other villages of the coast, although they had received a part of the muskets sent from Archangel, appeared at first but little inclined to use them. Moreover, they possessed no possibility of offering a serious resistance, and lay entirely at our mercy. We had entered into relations with some of them for the purchase of fresh provisions for the crews, and we might have been able thus to supply ourselves during the entire absence of the Russian Government, and threats of death or banishment to Siberia for all that should willingly communicate with us, put an end to these friendly inclinations. Besides having recourse to terror, they also excited against us the religious fanaticism of the ignorant inhabitants, by depicting us to their eyes as barbarous and impious nations, and by distributing among them medals that would infallibly preserve them against the attacks of our arms. They promised, moreover, that they would amply indemnify them for any losses they might sustain by our acts, provided they fired at us from ambuscades, and wherever they could surprise us. From that time we remarked a most decided state of hostility among the inhabitants of the coast.

No neutral flag attempted to enter the White Sea during our stay; but a few Russian boats tried to make for Norway, by taking advantage of the thick fogs so frequently prevailing, and the autumn nights, occasionally very dark. Almost all of them were stopped, and the number of our prizes on all points of the coast amounted to sixty, forming a total of about 900 tons. Not one of these vessels being capable of making the passage to France, they were all destroyed.

During our stay in the White Sea, we had some relations with the town of Vardhuia, in Norway. We learned there, by private letters received from Archangel, how serious were the losses inflicted on Russian commerce by our blockade, and the utter ruin of the commercial houses of the country was announced as inevitable. If we consider, in fact, that every year there entered the White Sea at least 600 neutral ships, measuring on an average 200 tons each, we have at once an export total of 120,000 tons; to which we may add the traffic carried on by an equal number of Russian and Norwegian coasters, regularly making two trips a year, and conveying 15,000 tons; which gives a total of 135,000 tons for the yearly export. And if we suppose that the imports in neutral bottoms amounts to only one-tenth of the exports, we shall here also obtain a figure of 148,000 tons, the whole of which traffic must have been destroyed by our cruise.

I have the profound conviction, Monsieur le Ministre, that a prolonged blockade, conducted like that of last year, is the severest blow that can be struck at Russia in her northern provinces, which have for their products no other outlet save that of the White Sea, the commerce of which had attained for some years past vast proportions almost unknown in France.

Since the commencement of October, each day brought a remarkable increase in the intensity of the cold; for a long time past the ground had been plentifully covered with snow, and the thermometer having fallen on the 9th to seven degrees below zero, at the same time that masses of ice floated continually past the ships, we considered that the season when navigation was on the point of being completely interrupted had arrived, and we decided on taking our final departure, which we did altogether on that very day.

On passing alongside the English we exchanged repeated hurrahs and cheers—evidences of the good relations and the cordial and warm feelings that had never ceased to be exchanged between the two divisions during these four months of almost daily intercourse, and of a trying campaign.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.
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the garrison of Sebastopol, lately arrived at Nicolaeff; artillery has also arrived in that place from the Crimea, and it is probable that other troops will likewise be taken from the Crimea for its defence. But these are considered as only temporary measures, rendered necessary by the movements of the Allies, and they in no respect indicate the intention of evacuating the Crimea.

Paris, Sunday evening, 3rd November.
The *Moniteur* of to-day announces the appointment of Vice-Admiral Trehouart to the command-in-chief of the Mediterranean squadron. This appointment, bearing date the 31st ultimo, does not, however, refer to the fleet in the Black Sea, but to another squadron, which may serve as a reserve to Admiral Bruat, or be useful in other parts of the Mediterranean, in case of necessity—which necessity, by the by, appeared very likely to fall out but a short time since.

The *Moniteur* also contains the announcement of a special honour conferred on one of the wounded generals just arrived from the Crimea:—

"The Emperor, desirous of evincing to General Bosquet his full estimation of the glorious part taken by him in the great events of the war in the East, has sent Captain Morand, one of his orderly officers, to meet the General at Marseilles, and present him with the military medal."

The General, who is still suffering from his wounds, is gone to Pau, on a visit to his mother.

The rumours of renewed negotiations on the part of Russia, or of an attempt to pave the way for them, gained so much strength to-day, as to have an effect on the prices at the Bourse. I am still, however, inclined to treat them as part of the plan resolved on for paving the way, rather than as evidence that anything at all mentioned has yet been effected, or even tried at.

As regards a less important Power, in the south of Europe, possessing strong Russian sympathies, the following letter from Marseilles, in the *Constitutionnel*, correctly represents the position of matters. The writer says:—"The Neapolitan question is over. That is so far satisfactory, but does not prove that the relations of France with the Court of Naples are what they might be, or what they should be. The French Government still has wrongs and subjects of complaint that sustain a coolness between the two Cabinets, which equally subsists, by the by, in the relations between the Neapolitan Government and that of England. Still there is nothing more than coolness."

The letters from the Crimea of the 20th ultimo, that were kept back, have at last come to hand. At that date General d'Altonville was supposed to be moving in the neighbourhood of Eupatoria, annoying the Russians on that side by threatening their convoys and communications. Independently of the division of General Faily, Marshal Pelissier has sent further reinforcements. The Russians had also marched troops in the same direction. The latter have also a retreat secured by the Peninsula of Tchongar, and the letters received state that it appears difficult to pursue and reach them in that quarter. The divisions of the valley of Baidar have gone as far as Belbek, but across ground so difficult and so little practicable for artillery, that it is now considered impossible for an army to move in that direction. The Russians must have resumed their old positions, and re-established themselves on the heights of Mackenzie. Preparations continue at Sebastopol for seriously attacking the forts and batteries on the northern side; in the meantime shot and shell are occasionally exchanged.

THE UNITED STATES.
The royal mail steamship *Canada* arrived at Liverpool yesterday morning, with advices from Boston to the 24th ult., and Halifax to the 26th, 110 passengers, and 755,000 dollars and £250 in specie on freight. The *Atlantic*, which left Liverpool on the 6th of October, arrived at New York on the 18th.

Our despatch from Washington states it is rumoured that Mr. Crampton, the British Minister, asserts the recent attempt to convict him of violating the neutrality laws is a conspiracy on the part of foreigners to embroil the two Governments, and promises to substantiate this at some future day. It is also stated that Mr. Crampton has intimated that in the event of his recall no successor will be appointed.

The correspondent of the *New York Herald*, writing from Washington on the 20th ultimo, says—"Cushing, alone of the Cabinet, approaches nearest the President in his hatred towards Great Britain, and it is surmised that his feeling can be increased if opportunity and place should require it. Mr. Marcy's late letter to Lord Palmerston, requiring explanation relative to his instructions in the enlistment case, did not prove in accordance to the wishes of Mr. Pierce, who for a time withheld from it his assent, in the hope that the bellicose amendment suggested by him would finally be adopted. To his surprise, upon inquiring of Mr. Marcy what he had concluded to do in the matter, he was informed that he had resolved upon making no alteration, and that the letter, as written by him, had been sent by the last European mail. This is the proper place to remark that the rumour and reports representing a demand from the United States for the recall of the English Minister are without foundation; and that of the letters sent to Lord Palmerston, the first has been answered, but not proving satisfactory to Mr. Marcy, the second and last was written and despatched as above related."

Meanwhile, the American journals are beginning to note that neutrality, to be just, must be impartially observed. Mr. Crampton, the British Minister at Washington (says the *New York Herald*), has been found guilty of violating our neutrality laws in the matter of recruiting soldiers in the United States for the service of the Allies against Russia. It is reported that our Cabinet have, therefore, instructed Mr. Buchanan, our Minister at London, to demand the recall of Mr. Crampton, and certain of Her Majesty's Consuls implicated in the same unlawful business. Now, we have a Russian case or two in the same category. A correspondent of one of our morning contemporaries puts the following case in reference to the anticipated withdrawal of Mr. Crampton:—

"I wish to know what steps have been taken, or are to be taken, to have the Russian Minister withdrawn. The whole country has been publicly and repeatedly informed, in a boastful, triumphant manner, that James C. Thompson, the proprietor of the machine works on Quay-street, Albany, has been offered the situation of chief engineer in the Russian navy. We have just proclaimed that his salary is to be \$6000 a year, together with a free dwelling-house; and it is openly avowed that Mr. Thompson had gone to Washington to complete the engagement with the Russian Minister."

On Wednesday, it appears, the United States Deputy-Marshal Horton, of this port, seized the ship *Maury*, on suspicion that she was engaged

in the service of Russia, and had on board articles contraband of war—cannon, muskets, powder, balls, &c., being found among the materials of her cargo. This, however, is not yet proved so clear a case of the infraction of the law as that of the Russian Minister in the engagement of Mr. Thompson. The ship may not be destined to some country not engaged in a war with a foreign enemy; but the admission that Mr. Thompson has been to Washington to complete his engagement with the Russian Minister, as chief engineer of the Russian navy, under the very noses of the President, his Premier, and his Attorney-General, is certainly a cool operation compared with the proceedings of Mr. Crampton. What says the *Franklin*?

The *Maury*, however, was discharged on the 19th from the custody of the United States Marshal by the direction of the District Attorney, who acted on the affidavit of the owners, and with the sanction of the counsel of the British Consul. The affidavit stated that she was designed for the China trade, and that in addition to the ordinary armaments of a vessel of her class, she had but two deck guns, supposed to be necessary in consequence of the great increase in the number of pirates on the coast of China; that the other guns, shot, &c., on board, were purchased under an order from an American gentleman at Canton, and shipped per *Maury* on freight; that said vessels had for spare spars one foretop gallant mast, one foretop gallant yard, one mainboom, one maingaff-boom, and five extra studding-sail booms; and that her crew would consist of but twelve or fourteen men before the mast.

The latest accounts from Mississippi give reason to hope that the yellow fever has entirely disappeared from all the afflicted localities.

Late news from Texas announces that the trouble with the Mexicans and Indians along the Rio Grande continued, and there were rumours that large numbers of them had crossed to the Texas side of the river. The citizens of San Antonio had resolved to raise one thousand men for immediate service against the marauders.

MEXICO.
News from Mexico to the 9th October had been received by way of New Orleans. The intelligence of the election of General Alvarez to the Presidency was telegraphed from the city of Mexico to Vera Cruz on the 8th.

Cevallos and Olaguibel were about returning from exile. Harro Tamariz had declared in favour of the plan of Ayulla. Strong European influences (say the American journals) were at work with a view to neutralise the good effects of this plan. Tamariz is looked on as the friend of the French bankers and British officials disturbers. The conservative churchmen are said to sympathise with the foreigners against Alvarez.

General Gadsden has published a letter, any member of his legation, had lent a hand in stirring up the fermenting cauldron of politics.

Matamoros had surrendered to the revolutionists without a fight. San Luis Potosi had yielded after a fighting of three days; and the National Guard were being organised throughout the country, to be in readiness to march on the city of Mexico, should General Vidaurri think proper.

RUSSIA.
(From the *Times' Correspondent*.)
Berlin, October 31.
The following is the text of the last ukase of the Emperor of Russia, ordering a general levy of recruits throughout the empire:—

"We, by God's Grace Alexander II., Emperor and Autocrat of all the Russias, King of Poland, &c., &c.,

In consequence of the losses which our troops have suffered in the campaign of this year, we look upon it as indispensable thoroughly to complete our armaments for the purpose of repelling the enterprises of the enemy; and order,

1. That throughout the whole empire, with the exception of the Governments of Pskoff, Fulkova, Tchernigoff, Kharkoff, Ekaterinof, Cherson, and Tauris, there shall be a general levy at the rate of 10 from every 1000 souls, in virtue of a special ukase issued simultaneously with these presents to the Executive Senate.

2. The Jews who are liable to military service are also on occasions of this general levy, the same as all other sorts and conditions of men, to furnish 10 from every 1000 souls.

3. The levy is to commence on November 15 (27), and to close on December 15 (27), 1855.

Given in the town of Nicolaeff, October 3 (15), in the 1855th year since the birth of Christ, and in the first of our reign.

The ukase addressed to the Executive Senate runs as follows:—

"In accordance with a manifesto of this day's date, a general levy has been ordered throughout the empire, with the exception of the governments mentioned in the manifesto, and we order:—

1. The levy shall begin on the 15th (27th) of November and end on the 15th (27th) of December, 1855.

2. The parties who have to furnish recruits are to pay towards their equipment, with the exception of the half-fur-skins (*polushchuk*), a sum of money equal to its amount to what the commissariat must spend for it without the half-fur-skins, viz. 7 silver roubles and 80 c. p. The necessary orders with reference to the military portion we have left to our Minister of War. The speedy execution and conclusion of this within the appointed time we commit to the care of our Executive Senate.

Nicolaeff, Oct. 3 (15).
When we bear in mind that, from the time when the Emperor Nicholas, for recruiting purposes, divided the empire into two halves—the western and the eastern, which were to supply recruits alternately, no general levy has taken place, and that very lately the Imperial Militia has been made at least 200,000 strong, we may readily believe what the preamble of the ukase says, that it is in consequence of the great losses the Russian troops have sustained in this campaign. The last levy for the active army amounted to 30 in the thousand, the last for the Militia to 13 odd in the thousand.

DREADFUL RIBAND OUTRAGE.
THE *Baltimore Star* of Saturday contains the following communication, under date of Moate, Friday night.

"On this day Mr. Ramsbottom, of Mr. Beauchamp King's County, within three miles of the town of Moate, was shot through the neck with a ball, and several signs lodged in his face and breast. I have just seen Dr. Fry, and he says it is very doubtful whether Mr. Beauchamp will live until morning."

Mr. Ramsbottom is an agent, and Mr. Beauchamp is an assistant. The shot was intended for Mr. Ramsbottom, but Mr. Beauchamp was next to the two men who fired, and Mr. Ramsbottom, although walking in line, escaped."

When Steele started his "Town Talk" it had only a nine weeks' existence. He designed his paper, he tells us, as a packet of little results from discourses among men of good sense, like that of writing to be found in Selden's Table Talk. It would have been impossible, he tells us, for any man to be able to furnish a weekly paper of Town Talk that would be worth reading without having recourse to the best conversation. With this view he was in the habit of questioning the best places of resort. Covent-garden, he says, was his town, and the Playhouse his Town-hall. For who ever did columns of Town Talk would pick up much that is available in Covent-garden or playhouse.

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[illegible]

CROWN LAND SALE.—At eleven o'clock, **THIS DAY**, the 30th day of

like every lot Mr. Berry ever sent to market, will be sold without the least reserve, at market prices.

Young and Patton, Treasurers
Fancy goods, &c., &c.
Terms, cash.

last three years. They will be delivered at Cuirindi, the Namoi River, about 40 miles from Tamworth, a about 200 miles from Maitland.

Full particulars of the above may be obtained of the Auctioneers, who will also furnish intending purchasers with cards to inspect the property prior to the sale.

FOR THREE FAMILIES.
LARGE PLAN on view at the Rooms of the
Honors, Pitt-street, where every information can be
obtained.

Annual Sale Days: Tuesdays and Fridays. All sending horses or other stock for sale, are requested to send written instructions previous to stating brands, age, qualifications, and if with or

parties
regularly
the sale,
without

